

INTELLOFAX 9

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE DISTR.

16 August 1951

SUBJECT Polish Shipyards

NO. OF PAGES

2

PLACE
ACQUIRED

25X1A

REFERENCE COPY

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1. The extent to which Polish shipyards were equipped with tools and machines in 1948¹ has been increased by about 20 percent through purchases made by the Polish Purchasing Mission in England, and by approximately 15 percent through other foreign purchases and increased Polish production. Most of the equipment from England has been assigned to the Gdansk shipyards. Sweden has furnished primarily small precision tools, one 500-ton steam press, and several hundred electrical welding machines.
2. The Poles plan to produce steam boilers on the Babcock and Wilson model in the Zieleniewski factory at Krakow, in the former Fitzer and Gamber factory at Sosnowiec, and in other factories in Silesia. Electric cargo winches are being produced in Poland, but thus far the output has been small. Poland is also fabricating various kinds of ship pumps and is able to export some of them.
3. There are frequent references by the Polish government to the shipyards along the Odra River, particularly those located at Wroclaw and Kozle. These statements are only propaganda, since the removal of all their equipment by the Russians left them incapable of making even small repairs on the small boats plying the Odra.
4. The shipyards at Gdansk and Gdynia, which are the largest in Poland, are not well equipped with floating dry docks. The Polish government has attempted several times to place orders for floating dry docks in Denmark and Holland, but to date has had no success. The shipyard at Gdansk is equipped with two floating dry docks, one of 8,000 tons and one of 1,500 tons. The shipyard at Gdynia is equipped with three floating dry docks with capacities of 6,000 tons, 2,700 tons, and 500 tons. There are, in addition, some "pontoons" for lifting ships, but they can lift only up to 500-foot ships.
5. In all the Polish shipyards, including the fishing shipyards (stocznie rybackie) a total of about 10,500 workers are employed. Of these, about 5,500 are employed at Gdansk, 2,300 at the two shipyards at Gdynia, and 600 at the two shipyards at Szczecin (Stettin).
6. Polish shipyard production is equal to about 50 percent of that of the Swedish shipyards. The causes of this lower production are the lack of various modern tools; the lack of well-trained specialists; and the factor of "collective responsibility" of the many directors and engineers, none of whom will take any initiative.

STATE		NAVY		NSRB		DISTRIBUTION		Document No. <u>005</u>	
ARMY		AIR		FBI		Other		Change in	
								Decision	


CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

25X1X *  Comment: The state of Polish shipyard tooling in 1948 is as shown in the magazine Stocznia Polska for 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL